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distinctly to bulge to N.E., a modification which is also beyond the limits of observational errors. And thus the reality of change in the appearance of the grey markings is established on a strong basis.

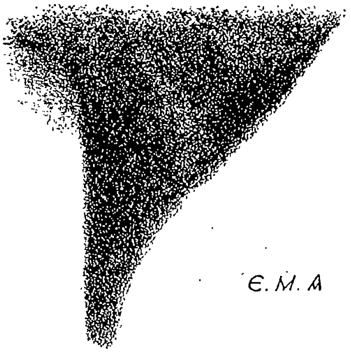

FIG. 5.—*Syrtis Major*, as it was generally seen from 1877 to 1888 (Schiaparelli).

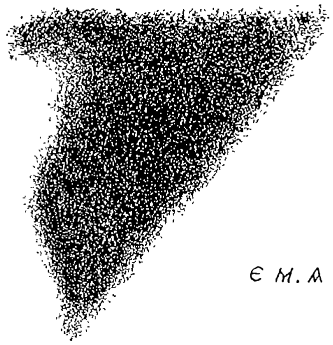

FIG. 6.—*Syrtis Major*, after the Lowell photographs of 1907.

Professor Lowell's photographs have given a great impetus to areography by enabling us to differentiate between objective and subjective appearance much more soundly than heretofore; and I should be glad to submit to a similar analysis any further prints I may have the good fortune to receive.

1908 *September* 23.

Photographs of Comet c 1908 (*Morehouse*).

By E. E. Barnard. (Plate 5.)

The following lantern slides which I have made are a continuation of those presented at the November meeting of the Society. They are from the most interesting of the negatives that I have made of the comet with the 10-inch Bruce doublet by Brashear.

List of Lantern Slides (*continued from p.* 53).

No.		d	h	m
15	1908 Oct.	16	9	32
16		29	8	20
17	Nov.	14	6	47
18		15	6	6
19		16	7	10
20		17	7	37
21		18	7	25
22		19	6	9

Centr. St. Time $6^{\mathrm{h}}\ 0^{\mathrm{m}}$ slow of G.M.T.

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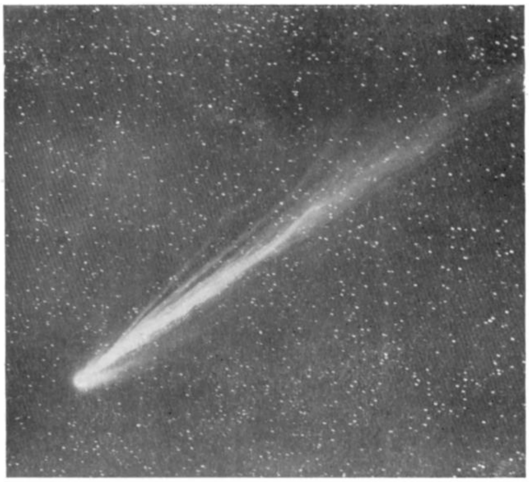
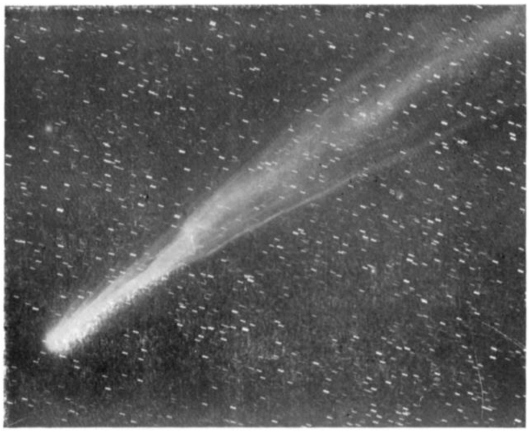
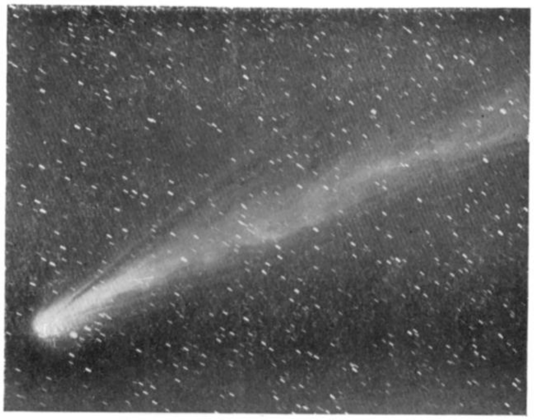


1908 Nov. 15 d. 6 h. 6 m. C.S.T.



1908 Nov. 16 d. 7 h. 10 m. C.S.T.



1908 Nov. 17 d. 7 h. 37 m. C.S.T.

COMET c 1908 MOREHOUSE.—E. E. BARNARD.

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There have been no further remarkable changes in the comet like those of September 30 and October 15. The character of the phenomena has changed, however. In these later pictures the new phenomena presented have consisted mainly in long and slender streamers and of convoluted forms in the tail itself. These have been quite characteristic of its appearance up to the beginning of the bad weather from November 21, since which time it has not been possible to see the comet. There have been variations in these features, but no regular departure from them. Every one of these later photographs is of singular interest and beauty. That of November 15 is perhaps the most remarkable. On this date there are certain deflections in the streamers which are suggestive of an outside disturbing influence of some kind. In this picture the main tail widens out from a narrow neck attached to a rather small head, from each side of which broad diffused brushes of light stream forth at considerable angles to the tail. Those on the north side extend for several degrees. On the south side of the comet two slender streamers, apparently originating in the main tail near the head, run back at a slight angle for some distance. The outer one of these, about 2° from the head, rather suddenly bends to the south, as if deflected in its course by some disturbing influence; it then seemingly returns to its original direction. A similar appearance is presented by the inner stream, but at a greater distance. This last streamer is marked along its middle with brighter streaks. The main tail is bright and is full of curious structure. Its north side is strongly undulating. In the middle of the tail, about 2° from the head, is a long narrow curved bright strip, which is probably a streamer seen in projection, and which has the same kind of deflection shown by the other two.

I would call especial attention to this curvature in the streamers, because it is evident that no force existing either in the Sun or the head of the comet could produce them. It would seem to be due either to a repulsive force located in the main tail at these points, or to some disturbing medium located in that region of the sky.

Yerkes Observatory :
1908 *November* 28.

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Observations of Comet c 1908, from Photographs taken with the 30-inch Reflector of the Thompson Equatorial at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich.

(*Communicated by the Astronomer Royal.*)

The following positions of Comet *c* 1908 were obtained from photographs taken with the 30-inch reflector. As a rule, two exposures of 2 minutes each were made on each plate.

The plates were measured with the astrographic micrometer. Six reference stars were measured with the comet, their positions being derived from the Greenwich Nine-Year Catalogue 1900, or the Catalogues of the Astronomische Gesellschaft.

The positions given are not corrected for Parallax.

Log Parallax Correction = log Parallax Factor − log Δ.

Date and G.M.T.					Apparent R.A.			Apparent Dec.			Log Parallax Factor.	
											R.A.	Dec.
1908.	d	h	m	s	h	m	s	°	′	″		
Sept.	4	14	30	12	3	15	26·88	+67	55	37·7	−9·653	−0·288
	4	14	56	51	3	15	22·42	67	56	16·3	−9·539	−0·339
	6	12	0	6	3	7	32·40	69	1	29·7	−9·953	−8·330
	7	12	43	48	3	2	32·87	69	37	58·4	−9·893	−0·025
	8	13	40	47	2	56	55·83	70	14	59·6	−9·751	−0·322
	14	9	25	41	2	10	53·78	73	40	5·2	−0·105	+9·913
	17	10	51	51	1	32	30·48	75	13	2·5	−9·996	−0·321
	18	11	36	57	1	16	42·72	75	38	46·1	−9·832	−0·480
	21	8	4	11	0	25	21·81	76	25	39·8	−0·151	−9·813
	25	8	35	20	23	0	45·24	76	3	34·3	−9·897	−0·457
	29	11	22	42	21	40	53·43	73	29	18·6	+9·855	−0·385
Oct.	1	11	43	8	21	10	5·54	71	29	8·9	+9·937	−0·104
	2	9	47	29	20	57	48·33	70	26	4·1	+9·642	−0·388
	3	14	5	9	20	43	39·03	68	58	29·4	+0·008	+0·432
	5	16	51	47	20	22	15·76	66	5	11·3	+9·747	+0·828
	6	9	16	2	20	16	19·11	65	5	28·2	+9·639	−0·154
	14	8	9	37	19	30	53·02	51	59	3·9	+9·506	+9·763
	15	7	37	27	19	27	23·28	50	15	53·8	+9·406	+9·777
	21	10	18	14	19	11	28·59	39	31	34·7	+0·664	+0·651
	23	7	48	4	19	8	4·50	36	17	34·4	+9·481	+0·492
	24	7	20	58	19	6	31·19	34	39	5·9	+9·423	+0·495
	26	8	42	14	19	3	40·23	31	17	46·3	+9·567	+0·644
	27	8	40	17	19	2	27·66	29	42	41·4	+9·564	+0·663
	29	6	8	24	19	0	26·44	26	47	36·7	+9·233	+0·587
	30	6	2	25	18	59	29·83	25	18	28·4	+9·223	+0·608
Nov.	3	6	13	39	18	56	26·23	19	40	35·6	+9·313	+0·688
	8	7	8	48	18	53	51·41	13	22	54·1	+9·468	+0·769
	9	6	44	5	18	53	28·66	12	15	4·0	+9·432	+0·770
	10	6	45	43	18	53	7·52	11	7	53·7	+9·441	+0·779
	17	6	13	1	18	51	26·49	4	7	7·1	+9·428	+0·817
	19	6	29	12	18	51	8·81	+ 2	19	44·0	+9·466	+0·827
	25	6	9	25	18	50	35·69	− 2	29	45·9	+9·472	+0·844

Royal Observatory, Greenwich:
1908 *December* 11.

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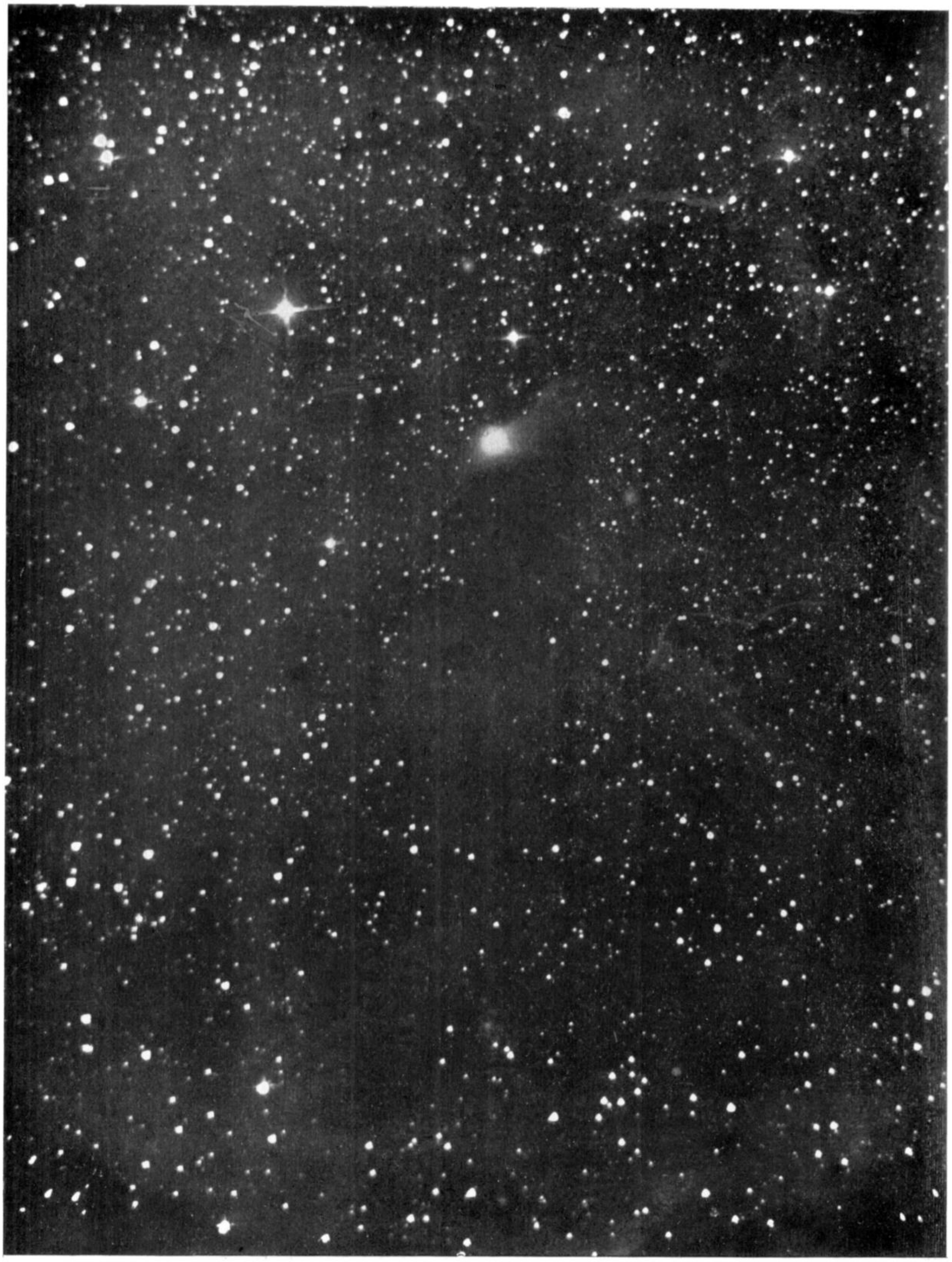

N

NEW "CAVE" NEBULA IN CEPHEUS.—MAX WOLF.